

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$ 2.50 Per Month, Foreign \$ 3.50
Per Year \$30.00 Per Year, Foreign \$45.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY

JANUARY 12

HAWAIIAN NAMES.

What makes the malihini gasp when he first sets foot on the blessed Isles? Hawaiian names. What breaks his jaw in vain efforts to circumnavigate the particularly difficult combination of vowels with a stray consonant sprinkled here and there along the otherwise arid wastelands? Hawaiian names. What—? What object is served by going on? The fact remains that we have the Hawaiian names with us and in the interest of our progeny, of history and distinctiveness it behooves malihinis and kamaainas alike to conserve them—to cherish them and to insist upon the unaccustomed lips of the outsider pronouncing them.

But it is a hard task the Hawaiian names committee has tackled. It is between the devil and the deep, deep sea. Certain changes it must make, but which? No matter how it acts there will be a howl from the faction that has been using the form the committee disregards. If it should attempt alterations in the direction of simplicity the kamaainas will rear and snort, and the malihini ignorant of the blessing the committee may have conferred upon him will continue to paw frantically with his jaw in an effort to "get the hang of the blame thing."

One course alone, it seems to us, remains open for the members of the committee. It is to maintain a large and evergrowing sympathy, and to cultivate an ear for euphony. What matter if the newcomer screams? He will have just as much difficulty in learning to pronounce Kapiolani as he will in mastering the mysteries of Kaiulanihale or Nukunukuopua.

Therefore he is to be eliminated from consideration. In fact he must be left to himself he would call the Pali "The Pope's Nose" or "Smith's Peak" or something else equally easy for American lips to pronounce. Or, if of some other nationality, he would undoubtedly endeavor to graft upon this smiling land some abomination in hissing syllables or guttural profanity.

No, Hawaiian names must be held sacred, lest a worse thing befall us. One has but to think of some of the outrages upon the ear contained in the names of towns on the mainland and shudder at the possibilities bottled up in the awful authority held by the members of the committee. How much more beautiful in sound and meaning is Ala Moana road than King street. And how much more distinctive. When the plans for the beautifying of that thoroughfare are complete every tourist who comes to the Island of Oahu will take away with him the memory of Ala Moana, and he will be in no danger of confusing it with King street or Market street of Jones Turnpike. There be many Jones Turnpikes in various parts of the English speaking world, but only one Ala Moana, and—praise be—but one Waiolakeaona or Hamaikawou.

HANDLING STOWAWAYS.

Not so very long ago a mainland magazine printed a story that claimed to be an account of the actual experiences of a stowaway on a transatlantic steamer. The tale, as a tale, was a good one, and the author made a good case for himself. He had been, it seems, a carpenter, unable to make both ends meet in the Liverpool suburb where he and his little family lived. His brother had moved to Canada. This brother kept begging the author to "move out and live." But the author could not. He had no money. Finally he lost his job work and driven desperate stowed away on a big liner. Once in Montreal he found work and saved money enough to bring his wife and children out. He is believed to be "living happy ever after."

That is one side of the picture, but by far the more common side is the one presented in a little item printed in yesterday morning's paper. It merely states that three stowaways, dumped on the wharf from a coastwise steamer had been arrested and jailed for begging on the streets. As an item of news it is hardly worth the printing. As a hint of a problem that may become serious with the commercial growth of the city it is worth far more.

A stowaway in general is a desperate man. It makes no difference whether he takes that step because of an inborn love of roaming, lack of work or trouble with the police on the mainland; the man who deliberately stows away must have been driven into a corner from which he has no hope of escape. To have two or three or half a dozen of these men dumped on to the wharves of a city means a problem for any police force. When their numbers increase as they do with the increase of shipping, the problem increases with them.

At present there is no attempt to solve that problem. In the greater cities of the mainland the stowaway problem has at times of special stress become acute, while at other times it has been merged with the general problem of crime and criminals. Under existing conditions in Honolulu it seems to The Advertiser that men familiar with conditions might do much toward formulating a plan for handling these drifting waifs when they land on our shores.

THE COMING PARADE.

Perhaps no announcement could be made at this time which would give greater pleasure and satisfaction to the people of this city and the Island of Oahu—indeed to all the inhabitants of the Territory—than the one in The Advertiser's news columns this morning that the military will parade in force on Washington's Birthday. General Macomb could not have done a more gracious and patriotic act than order such a splendid show upon the natal day of that great man who was and is "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

There can be no doubt but that the parade itself will be a military pageant worthy of the Army, the Navy and the National Guard; and as such will stir all true hearts with pride and stimulate all minds to a better and nobler patriotism; for while we Americans delight to discourse upon the wonderful country which "needs no standing army," it goes without saying that the marching tread of uniformed men, the clatter of cavalry hoofs and the stirring strains of martial music make the blood tingle faster in our veins and the swelling pride of country mount higher in our bosoms.

Then, too, there is the Oriental of Hawaii. To him, perhaps, the government of Uncle Samuel is rather a distant and vague affair—a chimera, it may be, to his Asiatic mind. True he has seen a battalion or two of sailors and marines upon our streets, and he has looked out upon the placid waters and made mental note of the gray waterhogs lying in the harbor.

But all this will mean nothing to him when on Washington's Birthday the sturdy men of the U. S. A.—Horse, foot and dragons—will carry Old Glory through Honolulu's streets to the cheers and huzzas and tumultuous enthusiasm of half a hundred thousand people. Then, brown men and black men and yellow and white, will know that not only is the old flag here, but that it is here to stay so long as the memory of Washington lasts and the principles for which he lived are cherished upon the earth.

POLITICS IN WRONG PLACE.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole's interest in the homesteaders of Hawaii seems to have slumbered through three sessions of the committee considering the Kauai Ditch Bill, only to awaken long enough to get him on record just as the committee rose, when any position taken by him would not prejudice a favorable report on the bill. Of course, the Delegate is in favor of the bill just as it stood and his secretary, Mr. McCallan, was nominally acting for him when he argued for three days on its merits. His late, minute interjection of a statement that he wanted to scrutinize the measure to see that the homesteaders were fully protected was so obviously for home consumption that it was overdone. His fellow members on the committee, evidently, knew his purpose as well as he did, as there is nothing on record to show that they paid any attention to him in making their report.

The people of Hawaii will be gratified at the receipt of news that the bill has passed in the house and senate, which should come this session. The work that Mr. McCallan and his associates have unfolded for themselves in the Kauai Ditch project is a tremendous one, one in which they take all the risks and the Territory eventually reaps most of the profit. The fact that financiers have been persuaded to get in back of the scheme and commit its completion is a high tribute to the man promoter, McCallan, and a striking evidence of the faith that others place in him and his associates.

It is to be hoped that Kalaniana'ole will not attempt too much politics in this matter of his secretary's campaign among congressmen. The only aid appropriate to the matter and the success of the bill will be to support it.

THE WAY TO BETTER GOVERNMENT.

If the "leading men" of Honolulu are really sincere in their desire to improve the tone of municipal politics, they can do so in a very easy manner. Politics in this city is practically a question of money. If the disbursement of funds on the part of the Republicans in the coming campaign be kept out of the hands of such nondescripts as Wise, Aoki, Crawford and their lesser but equally unscrupulous imitators and followers, there will be infinitely less scandalousness and no more chatter about the "political influence" of such men and the necessity of consulting them in the make-up of the ticket. If those who handle the party funds will refuse to spend it on the scale of the last two campaigns and decline to waste it on runners, huns, kahonas and worse, decent candidates will have some show of nomination and election.

There is no use talking of improving political conditions or of securing the selection of a better class of municipal candidates so long as money is supplied the political scum wherewith to carry the elections their own way. Academic discussions in the merchants' association and the appointment of committees by the chamber of commerce are labor and wind wasted so long as those with money to spend politically persist in spending it in the ways and through the channels of the past. So long as the "good party men" are able to shell out the coin for the oblique corruption of the native voters, just so long will this city have to tolerate its Murays in power and its Wilsons, Clarks and Holts in public positions. A keg of beer at a primary is a more potent political argument today than all the decisions that may be arrived at by the civic federation and stronger as a vote-getter than all the pleas for an economical and businesslike administration that the commercial bodies of the city are able to formulate.

If the "leading men" of this city want a clean and progressive government, they must start in now by insisting on a party house cleaning, by arriving at a distinct understanding that the coin-squandering of the past is a thing of the past, by a party awakening to the fact that the parasites are to be neither fed nor consulted and an agreement that the only way to elect good men to office is to see that good men are not unseated by smooth tricksters in Paoas or brewery drivers in Kakaako, put into places of responsibility in the precincts by virtue of campaign money.

If Democratic support could be obtained for a clean and a nondebauching campaign, so much the better, but the fact that Link McCandless is supposed to run dollars at every pocket should not again be a convincing argument to cause the Republican leaders to make chumps of themselves by meeting every demand of the leeches that cluster about Republican headquarters.

A SPEEDY DECISION HOPED FOR.

It is to be hoped, now that the matter of the condemnation proceedings for the fixing of values upon the properties needed for the extension of the Mahuka site is fairly launched in the courts, that it will be allowed to go through to a finish without resort to clogging tactics on the part of the attorneys for the various property owners. The sooner the cases can be decided on their merits the better for all concerned, including the owners and the lessees of the properties affected. That the government will go on with the cases, now it has started, is certain, and nothing except a little time will be gained by insisting on separate suits for each parcel of land or by interposing technical objections to forms of procedure.

The general public, of course, has not the interest in the matter that have the firms who may possibly be ejected as a result of the cases. So far as the general public is concerned, and it is as a representative of that general public that this paper has opposed the retention and the extension of the Mahuka site, the point at issue now is to have the question of values decided in order that it may be shown that the available appropriation is or is not sufficient to purchase the extension desired. If that can be done speedily—and the only reason why it can not will be because the attorneys will not permit of it—the question of the sites may be definitely settled during the time of the present session of congress. If the appropriation of \$350,000 be not sufficient, congress may be induced to appropriate further, or if not so disposed, may be induced to acquire through transfer or through sale and purchase the cheaper and better Irwin site.

So long as the chance remained that the government might listen to the treasury officials, the architect, the "city beautiful" experts and the majority of the voters of the city, The Advertiser favored the delaying of actual court proceedings. Now that these proceedings are actually progressing, we hope for a speedy decision.

The main question, as The Advertiser sees it and as the public of Honolulu sees it, is to have matters expedited in order that the architect may know as soon as possible where the federal building is to go, in order that he may prepare the plans, and in order that the calling for bids for construction may be proceeded with. If the Mahuka site can be extended and it is resolved to extend and utilize it, then the sooner we know it the better. If there be not money enough for the extension and the matter has to go before congress again, anyhow, making it possible for the Irwin site advocates to present their side of the case, the sooner the better. Then, too, if the property users on the site extension have to move, we should think that the sooner they know it and begin looking for new business sites the better for them.

At the present time there are none of the disinterested advocates of the civic center site standing in the way of a speedy conclusion of the condemnation suits.

WHEN EAGLE SCREAMS IN LONDON.

Such a spectacle as is seen twice every year in London of Englishmen honoring Washington's Birthday and celebrating Independence Day, says the Forum, would be flatly impossible anywhere else. Do you ever hear of Austrians banding together to celebrate Kosuth's memory? Are Cavour and Garibaldi honored names in Vienna? Is Walewaki one of the national heroes of Russia? Does Madrid commemorate the birth of Bolivar? A hundred years hence will Aguinaldo and Gomez rank higher in Spanish judgment than Canovas or Sagasta? Have the French yet moved the ashes of Toussaint l'Ouverture to the Pantheon? Is there an agitation in St. Petersburg for making a holiday of the anniversary of Mukden or enshrining the Mikado in a Russian hall of fame?

Such questions sound absurd. And yet just consider what it signifies when Englishmen make a feast day of July the Fourth and deliver public eulogies on Washington. It means in the first instance that they are celebrating the most tragic blunder in British history, and in the second, that they are honoring the memory of the man who brought Great Britain to her lowest depth of humiliation and impotence. It has come to be a sort of annual penance. Year after year this "old and haughty nation" dons the white sheet and through the mouths of her most illustrious sons expresses public contrition for her share in the American Revolution. If England's mistake was great she has at least amply and handsomely admitted it.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

In a statement made by General Sir Baden-Powell as to how he is able to pick out a Boy Scout at a glance is the whole design of the Boy Scout movement outlined.

"The Scout," he says, "does not blink by me on the road, pretending not to see me like the ordinary shy boy, but he looks at me like a man and gives a salute or a 'Good morning,' and walks past like a Grenadier. And if I speak to him, he doesn't hang his head, and murmur something I can't hear; he holds his head up and speaks out, and says what he means. That is what I like about a Scout. No do many other people, for very many have said the same to me, and I am glad to hear it."

The Scout movement, towards which a certain amount of opposition is evidenced by those who profess to see in it some sinister attempt to "train boys for war," is, in fact, nothing more than an attempt to make manly boys, self-reliant without being prone to over-estimate, with healthy ideas and clean ideals. The movement seeks to strike the happy mean between the easy and the tough, to bring out the latent manliness of the one and to direct the energies of the other along lines that are useful and educational without being tiresome.

ACTION HERE, RESULT THERE.

Just how close are Honolulu to the great events to progress in China is well illustrated by the announcement made this morning that a thousand dollars which was in this city yesterday at noon in this morning in the hands of the Red Cross committee in Shanghai, ready to be spent to relieve distress and suffering. The actual coin, of course, is in this city, but the purchasing power has been transferred to the Chinese city and within a few days, perhaps a few hours, some suffering fellow creatures will be receiving food, medical treatment and other benefits of a check written in Honolulu this week. It is not too much to say that the pouring of a signature here will save lives there and this thought must come as a gratification and satisfaction to those generous Hawaiians who are helping make up the Chinese Red Cross fund.

DECLARE POPE IS EXTRAVAGANT

Charge He Is Exceeding Allowance Comes From Hilo—Superintendent Denies.

That Hon. Willis T. Pope, superintendent of public instruction, is going beyond his allowance in the expenditures of his department, and that teachers and others to whom moneys will be due in April and May will have the time of their lives getting what is coming to them, is the statement appearing in the Hilo Tribune of January 8, and also sent out by correspondents at the capital city of the Big Island.

The Tribune article says in part:

"As a direct result of the ruinous extravagance of the present administration of the department of public instruction, the point will be reached some time during the latter part of the present fiscal year which ends June 30, 1912, when the department will be unable to get the approval of the territorial auditor for its salary warrants. In other words, probably in April, Superintendent Pope will not be able to get the auditor to issue warrants to pay the salaries and other demands on the department of public instruction. 'The department of public instruction is now spending, and has for some time past been spending over \$43,000 for salaries alone, which makes its total on this account for the fiscal year run up to over \$516,000. In addition to this the department's expenditures under the special and general funds provided for by Act 88 of the last legislature amount to about \$133,000, or about one-half of the total of \$649,000 provided for the biennial period. This makes the total expenditure for the present fiscal year top the amount of \$649,000."

"In the mean time the receipts for the past five months for which accurate figures are available, have been about \$237,000, and it is estimated that for the total six months they will amount to about \$240,000. To this must be added the receipts for the first six months of this year, estimated at \$250,000, as well as the \$2 a head school tax amounting to about \$100,000 more, making a total estimated revenue for the schools for the fiscal year of about \$590,000."

Superintendent Pope when seen at his office yesterday afternoon expressed himself as very willing to have any citizen or taxpayer go carefully over the records and accounts of his department and satisfy himself that public instruction expenses were not only within the limits allowed by law, but that the appropriations of the legislature, but that they were actually from two to three thousand dollars less per month than the territory gives him the right to expend.

More than that, according to Mr. Pope, there are several funds for special purposes which have scarcely been touched and others the appropriations for which have been used only in part. He cited the fund for general school supplies, that for school books for sale, and the one for the maintenance of special schools. Still another fund, that for furniture and fixtures, was not half

used—three or four thousand out of an allowance of \$10,000.

"As to the silly charge that I have been boosting salaries," continued the superintendent, "I will simply refer to the reports of by-gone years to prove that long before I came into this office a large majority of the teachers were receiving the same pay that they are now getting. In a few instances where supervising principals have been appointed \$50 per month has been added to their former salaries; but in every one of these cases the work and worry of the teacher has been vastly increased. Some of these principals have had four and five schools added to their charge, others eight, and in one place as many as sixteen schools. This means that the supervising principal must not only look after and teach his own school but see to it that all the others are being properly conducted."

Auditor Talks.

Colonel Fisher, Territorial auditor, when seen at his office in the capitol said the whole affair was a sort of tempest in a teapot.

"It is true," said Colonel Fisher, "that we see in round figures only about \$600,000 for the department of public instruction for the fiscal year ending June 30, and it is also true that the expenses of that department are such as to figure up perhaps as much as \$50,000 more than that amount; but I presume the tax rate will be so fixed as to meet any apparent deficiency."

The auditor declared that he had never authorized anyone to quote him as saying that he would in April or May or any other month refuse to pay the salaries of teachers.

SKIN BEAUTY



CUTICURA SOAP

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp, which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving and purifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible.

Small text at the bottom of the Cuticura advertisement, likely containing product information or a list of agents.

used—three or four thousand out of an allowance of \$10,000.

"As to the statement that I am putting away public moneys in extravagant salaries and expending millions of dollars, it will not do. The territorial laws state explicitly what I may and may not do, and by these statutes I am guided."

Salary Question.

"For instance, I am authorized to expend \$45,000 per month on teachers' salaries at a schedule that has long been fixed. Am I spending that much per month? Here are the figures: September \$43,135, October \$43,344, November \$43,703, December \$43,373. The figures for January will not be more than those for December, probably a little less; and this in spite of the fact that recent emigration has added 403 names to our school enrollment. We have now a total school enrollment of 22,908, the largest in our history."

"It should also be remembered that we are now paying teachers upon the basis of our June enrollment which was 20,597. This at the rate of thirty-five pupils to a teacher allows us 588 teachers, the number at present upon the salary lists. This is eighty-seven more teachers than were in the department last year."

Not Stinting.

"Now then as a matter of fact we are not spending all the money the law allows us to spend, for the simple reason that while we do not believe in stinting when it comes to a matter of the public schools we do believe in making every dollar go as far as it will."

Mr. Pope stated that while it had been said in certain quarters that the Territorial auditor would not issue certain warrants above a given amount for the reason that while the appropriations allowed \$45,000 per month for salaries there was not that much money in sight, he had nothing to do with that part of it—that it was not up to him to collect taxes or to see that the money was in the treasury.

Denies Charge.

"As to the silly charge that I have been boosting salaries," continued the superintendent, "I will simply refer to the reports of by-gone years to prove that long before I came into this office a large majority of the teachers were receiving the same pay that they are now getting. In a few instances where supervising principals have been appointed \$50 per month has been added to their former salaries; but in every one of these cases the work and worry of the teacher has been vastly increased. Some of these principals have had four and five schools added to their charge, others eight, and in one place as many as sixteen schools. This means that the supervising principal must not only look after and teach his own school but see to it that all the others are being properly conducted."

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SOUTH DAKOTA DESERTER WANTED

LEWISTON, MAINE, December 19.—The police of this city have received notice of the desertion at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, of Josephat Soucier, who claimed Lewiston as his residence. In his enlistment papers Soucier said his father was William Soucier of R. F. D. 1, Lewiston, Me., and both names correspond with names in the directory of this city.

Soucier is alleged to have deserted the United States cruiser South Dakota November 17, 1911. He enlisted at Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 8, 1911. He was born here September 8, 1886. He has brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, bears several scars, and is tattooed with horse, crossed sabres, and girl and American flag. He is a plumber by trade. A reward of \$20 is offered for his arrest.

DRUNKEN HUSBAND SLASHES HIS WIFE

HANAPEPE, December 31.—Police, a drunken Hawaiian residing here, attacked his wife with a knife last night, stabbing her near the shoulder, and slashing her abdomen so seriously as to permit the exposure of the intestines. A lady friend of his wife, who was present, attempted to interfere, and was also badly slashed, receiving a serious cut in the breast. The man immediately fled and his whereabouts is yet unknown. The women were sent to the Makawili hospital where their wounds were attended by Dr. West.

The origin of the trouble is said to be a dispute in some land transaction wherein the friend of his wife agreed with her. The woman is now so enraged the drunken husband that he pulled an ugly looking knife and made the assault which came near being a double murder.—Garden Island.

WHERE IS MITCHELL?

The relatives of B. D. Mitchell, Jr. of Mansfield, Ohio, inquire for him through James Steiner. The last letter received by the family was enclosed an envelope of Mr. Mitchell's. He is not written home for more than a year and as that time he was believed to be "the owner of a plantation and a large estate."